



## TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS OF INYO COUNTY DESCRIBED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The notable tungsten deposits near Bishop, the principal town of Owens Valley, California, are described in a report just issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. These deposits are mined in Deep Canyon, which traverses an isolated group of hills at the base of the Sierra Nevada. Similar groups of hills farther south in Owens Valley are known by distinctive names, such as the Alabama Hills, and the name Tungsten Hills has been suggested for the group in which the principal tungsten deposits have been found. The hills reach an altitude of 6000 feet, or about 1500 above the floor of Owens Valley, but they are dwarfed into insignificance by the mighty range behind them, which towers to 13,000 feet.

Tungsten ore was first found in place in August, 1913, on the Jack-rabbit claim, near the present center of mining activity. Three partners who were mining placer gold in Deep Canyon, found that the concentrates they obtained were difficult to clean because the gold was invariably accompanied by a heavy white mineral. This troublesome material proved to be scheelite, one of the chief ore minerals of tungsten, and when its identity and value became known search for it was soon begun. It is reported that after all the quartz float in the area adjoining Deep Canyon had been broken open in vain during a search that covered 18 months, the scheelite was finally found in its rock matrix by J. G. Powning, who, while out hunting, recognized the long-sought mineral in an outcrop of garnet rock on which he had just shot a rabbit, an incident to which the discovery claim owes its name. At this place the scheelite is embedded in the blackish garnet rock in particles somewhat larger than those commonly found in the ore bodies of the district, but it is neither so prominent nor so obviously recognizable that it would have been found had it not been the special object of search. The discovery that the scheelite occurs in the garnet rock, however, made prospecting for tungsten very simple. The blackish garnet masses on the bare hills

contrast notably with the prevailing gray and reddish granite and are therefore easily recognized. They were soon staked and were then tested for tungsten, and in this way ore was found at many places. As a rule this scheelite is so inconspicuous that the largest ore body, although it crops out prominently, was at first unfavorably reported on by competent engineers, because they were unable to ascertain its trend and consequently its width and length.

The deposits, although found in 1913, remained practically unknown until the spring of 1916, when their exploitation was energetically begun. By midsummer two mills, having a total daily capacity of 400 tons, had been completed and were in active operation.

The ore consists of scheelite, garnet, epidote, quartz and other minerals. The country rock is prevailing granite, but it includes isolated masses of limestone which became mineralized soon after the magma that now forms the granite rock was intruded into them. The metallic vapors then given off from this magma altered the limestone to masses of garnet-carrying subordinate scheelite, and these altered rocks are the tungsten deposits now under exploitation. The ore bodies that are now mined are from 20 to 60 feet wide and from 150 to 200 feet long. The ore carries from 1.5 to 2 per cent of tungsten trioxide. The area in which scheelite-bearing deposits have been found forms a belt about 20 miles long, but the prospecting now going on will doubtless extend the dimensions of the field.

These deposits, like those discovered in recent years in Humboldt County, Nevada, are of the contact-metamorphic class, a well-known source of copper and iron but until lately not widely recognized as a possible source of tungsten.

The report, which is entitled "Tungsten Deposits of Northwestern Inyo County, Cal." by Adolph Knopf, is issued as Bulletin 640-L and can be had free on application to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

tion was the better part of valor, closed his hatches quickly, submerged and disappeared to the unspeakable relief of his all.

"The new arrival proved to be a

British sloop, which gradually picked up the survivors.

"We were in our boat about six hours. The Mantola sank in the evening."

## LINCOLN BELIEVED IN PEACE WHEN SECURED THROUGH VICTORY

(By Associated Press.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn., Feb. 12.—Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke at yesterday's ceremonies in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Lincoln Memorial University, discussed Lincoln in a new light. Mr. Shaw, explaining that everyone who attempts some revolutionary policy claims some similarity between himself and Lincoln, devoted his address to pointing out "what Lincoln did not believe, touch, or do."

"He was not an abolitionist," said Mr. Shaw. "He never belonged to or affiliated with the Abolition party. The platform on which Mr. Lincoln was elected was not an abolition platform. Mr. Lincoln set his face strongly against the spread of slavery, and his party promised that all free soil should remain free. Thus far, but no farther, was his position."

"It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Lincoln hoped for and expected ultimate abolition of slavery; for he expressed the opinion that the nation could not continue part slave and part free. But, if he ever so much as intimated how that end might be attained, it has never been recorded. It is noteworthy, however, that he signed the Emancipation Proclamation with many misgivings and after much delay. The abolition of slavery by proclamation was a war measure and an incident of the war. The states that sought severance from the Union were quite as much displeased on account of the protective tariff as upon the issue of slavery. When the Constitution of the Confederacy was adopted it expressly prohibited a protective tariff and guaranteed slavery."

"Mr. Lincoln believed in three coordinate branches of government and he did not believe in any subordinate branch. He did not believe that the Judiciary should advise the Congress or the Executive. He did not believe

that the Congress should interfere with the interpretation or the administration of the laws which it saw fit to enact and he did not believe the Executive should attempt to dictate to the courts or make appointments to the bench with a view of securing certain interpretations of statutes, nor did he believe that the Executive should coerce the Congress or lobby the enactment of laws."

"In other words, Mr. Lincoln was a conservative of the most pronounced type, an uncompromising protectionist, and an American. He believed in peace, but in peace with victory, for he wrote to Charles Francis Adams, our Ambassador to England, as follows:

"If the British Government in any way approach you directly or indirectly with propositions which assume or contemplate an appeal to the President on the subject of our internal affairs, whether it seems to imply a purpose to dictate, or to mediate or to advise, or even to solicit or persuade, you will answer that you are forbidden to debate, to hear, or in any way to receive, entertain, or transmit any communication of the kind."

"It requires somewhat more than a deep interest in a man as man, somewhat more than an abiding love of country, somewhat more than settled convictions, to establish a similitude with Abraham Lincoln."

### ROASTER ON THE WAY

The roaster is the last piece of machinery for the White Caps mill to arrive. Advances were received this morning that it is on the way and will reach Tonopah before the end of the week. The concrete workers and carpenters have practically completed their work on the plant.

New Jersey spends it spare money in eliminating mosquitoes, while Pennsylvania uses it in investigations. It's a question to which gets bitten the more.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS

List of advertised letters remaining at the Tonopah Postoffice for week ending February 9, 1917. When calling for these letters please state that they are advertised. A fee of one cent will be charged for the following: Bennett, Geo. W.; Brangel, Lester J.; Casey, Mrs. J. G.; Chambers, J. K.; Cochran, Jack; Chrisman, E.; Carpenter, Bulah; Luell; Douglas, Miss Mabel; DeLano, W. L.; Emerson, Mrs. D.; Flaherty, J. H.; Finley, Mrs. Harry; Fritz, John; Grosscup, Geo.; Guisasaola, Miss Anna; Geiger, Arthur W.; Guy, Ed. L.; Hitchcock, Mrs. Douglas; Hall, J. Noyce; Jones, Mrs. S. E.; Johnson, A. A.; Kelly Hardware Co.; Kane, Geo.; Killer, Charley; Loper, Floyd; Lynn, Eddy; Louisiana Cons. M. Co.; O'Donnell, Mr.; O'Brien, Mrs. C.; Jarsons, Miss Frances; Park, Miss Verna; Ryan, Jack; Robinson, R. B.; Rives, Henry M.; Rodgers, T. C.; Schoen, Ed.; Swicgood, W. R.; Smith, Miss Georgia; Savich, Pete; Tolner, Mrs. Henry; Turner, Elmer; Thomas, B.; Torrealday, Swan; Uhleg, Fred Van; Walsh, R. T.; Wilson, Madge; Wist, J.; Wiley, W. H.; Warner, Wm.

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**TONOPAH BONANZA MINING COMPANY**  
Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nevada. Location of work, Esmeralda county, Nevada.  
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1917, an assessment (No. 4) of one (1) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at 365 Bush street, San Francisco, California.  
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 7th day of March, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.  
By order of the Board of Directors, ALFRED K. DUBROW, Secretary.  
365 Bush street, San Francisco, California. F3-MT

### ASSESSMENT NOTICE

**UNATILLA TONOPAH MINING COMPANY**  
Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nevada. Location of work, Esmeralda county, Nevada.  
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1917, an assessment (No. 10) of one-half (1/2) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 265 Bush Building, San Francisco, California.  
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of March, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 16th day of April, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.  
By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary.  
Office Room 265 Bush Building, San Francisco, California. Feb9-M13

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## BRITISH LINER WITH AN AMERICAN SHELLED WITHOUT WARNING

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—One American, Earl Rice, ship's surgeon, of Portland, Oregon, was on board the British India liner Mantola, torpedoed off the Irish coast, February 8. Consul Frost at Queenstown cabled the state department that the steamer was torpedoed without warning, but that everybody escaped except seven Lascars.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Earl M. Rice, of Portland, Oregon, ship's surgeon of the Mantola and the only American on board her, was among the survivors of the torpedoed steamer who arrived in London today. He gave the Associated Press the following account of the sinking:

"The first we knew was the sound of a violent explosion, which shook the ship from end to end at 1:40 p. m., on Thursday. The sea was fairly rough, but the ship maintained an even keel, and excellent order was preserved. Captain Chavas immediately ordered the boats launched.

"Seven Lascars were killed by the explosion. The remainder of those on board were unhurt. Everybody got safely into the boats with the exception of the captain, the chief engineer and the wireless operator, who were to follow us later.

"Nobody had yet seen the submarine, and everybody in the boats

was peering into the haze in a vain effort to catch a glimpse of the tell-tale periscope. An hour and a half after the torpedoing, the captain, engineer and wireless men got the wireless working and began sending out 'S. O. S.' calls, giving details of the position.

"The reply came almost instantly, but from an unexpected quarter. The submarine, which evidently was laying off in the haze two miles or so away, picked up the wireless and began shelling the Mantola, from 4000 yards distance, meanwhile approaching at full speed, so that the range rapidly decreased. Some of the shells were loaded with shrapnel, which burst about the Mantola and around the lifeboats. The latter had returned close to the Mantola, but the sailors now put all their muscle into the oars to increase their distance from the submarine's target. Fortunately nobody was hurt by the shells.

"By this time the submarine was plainly visible to everybody. A cool-headed passenger on my boat took out a notebook and carefully marked down a cross every time the submarine fired. His record shows that 47 shells were fired.

"The submarine was within 200 or 300 yards of the Mantola when an unidentified vessel began to loom up on the hazy horizon. The submarine's commander decided that discre-

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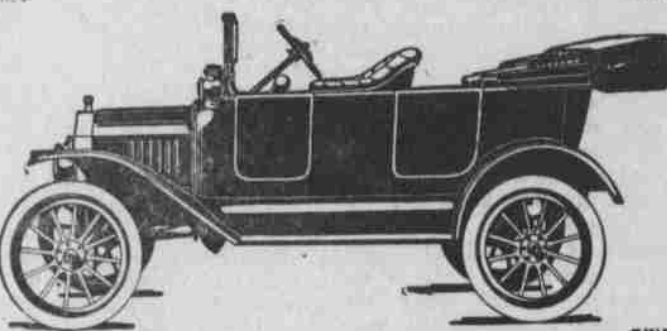
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